

SHERMAN.

JOE JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Interesting Details of the Correspondence and Conference Between Sherman and Johnston.

TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

The Ceremony of Surrendering to Take Place at Greensboro, North Carolina.

All Arms to be Stacked and Parked and Regularly Delivered at That Point.

The Rebel Officers and Men to be Paroled and Allowed to Return to Their Homes.

Men and Officers Allowed to Retain Their Horses.

Beauregard and Hardee Embraced in the Surrender.

Bragg Not Included, but Expected to Surrender Himself Soon.

WADE HAMPTON REPORTED KILLED.

He Denounces Joe Johnston as a "Sneak and Coward," and is Said to Have Been Shot by That General.

Other and Complete Demoralization of Lee's Paroled Men.

OUR TROOPS MARCHING HOMEWARD

Portions of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps and the Army of the Potomac About to be Discharged.

Jeff Davis at Charlotte, N. C., on April 23.

HIS ROUTE TO MEXICO OBSTRUCTED.

His Only Hope to Escape to Cuba from Some Point on the Florida Coast.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

THE FUGITIVE GENERAL.

The news of the capitulation of Johnston's rebel army to the forces under Major General Sherman, on the 26th inst., was received here early to-day, but lacked official confirmation until this evening. The source from which the first report originated was too high to leave much doubt of its truth; but the recent delay and inactivity, coupled with a belief in many minds that Johnston had been in his ultimate, seemed a slight hesitation in crediting the welcome news until its reliability was placed beyond question. A special train from Raleigh this evening brought the first authenticated information of the details, and enabled all to feel that, notwithstanding the doubts, fears and mysteries that had surrounded the negotiations for a week past, the full fruition of their hope was finally realized. The last organized army of the rebellion on this side of the Mississippi has surrendered almost without conditions. There is no longer an armed force disputing the supremacy of Union arms or laws at any point east of the Chattahoochee river. The "Confederate States" government is to-day prostrated at its feet, its generals and armies captured or paroled prisoners of war, and its political leaders frightened, panting, fugitives from the avenging justice of an outraged government and people.

General Grant, with part of his staff, left Washington late on Friday night of the 21st, passed Fort Monroe (Saturday evening), reached Norfolk City Sunday evening, and arrived at General Sherman's headquarters in Raleigh a few minutes before six o'clock on Monday morning, the 24th inst. After a short conference with General Sherman, the latter at once sent information to Johnston of the non-acceptance of his proposed terms of surrender, and that the troops existing between the two armies would conclude at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the receipt of that communication.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CAMP.

The news soon spread through the army that General Grant had arrived. Every one seemed to draw inspiration and courage from his presence. Unbounded optimism awaited him everywhere. The officers and privates of his old Army of the Tennessee were transported with excitement. A review of the Seventeenth corps (formerly McPherson's) was lately decided upon, and as the familiar figure and features of the Lieutenant General passed along the line, regiments, brigades and divisions broke out into the most continuous and deafening cheers that ever came from mortal throats. The men were wholly irrepressible. The Fifteenth corps was to have been reviewed also by General Grant, on Tuesday afternoon; but orders to be in readiness to move at day-light rendered the preparation and fatigue of a review inadvisable.

REMARKS NOT SURPRISED AT THE NON-ACCEPTANCE OF HIS

It is not generally believed that Johnston, or any of the leading rebels, expected the federal government to accede to their proposals, unless they were greatly modified. One evidence of this is that the prominent civilians who accompanied the army or were in its immediate vicinity, if not in its councils, at the period of the first conference, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared soon after, and have neither been seen nor heard from since. Another is, that on learning our government had refused to entertain such overtures, and that measures were being taken for an immediate resumption of hostilities, Johnston needed no further time for reflection.

tion or conference with the military authorities. His course had been previously considered and decided upon, in expectation of just such a refusal. When it came he was prepared to act. Initiating the example of Lee, he asked an interview with General Sherman for the specific purpose of surrendering his army on the best terms he could obtain. To do this he proposed a modification of the "memoranda" previously signed by himself and General Sherman. But as the government had emphatically disapproved of these inasmuch as they could no longer be made the basis of discussion.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The interchange of communications was about as follows:—At six o'clock on Monday morning, the 24th inst., General Sherman notified Johnston that his terms were not accepted, and that the existing truce would end in forty-eight hours after the receipt of the notice. Later in the day he sent another, demanding the surrender of his army on the same terms accorded to Lee on the 9th of April, at Appomattox Court House.

JOHNSTON'S REPLY.

Johnston replied on the 25th by asking an interview for the purpose of modifying the previous agreement and surrendering his army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement; but named the time and place where they would meet him. Johnston, in substance, accepted. They accordingly met in a small frame house, owned by a Mr. Bennett, near Durham station, about twenty-seven miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Sherman arrived on time, but an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro delayed his arrival several hours. He finally made his appearance, looking much the worse for the past two weeks' anxiety and trouble, but was straight-forward, outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for his capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled the preliminaries and terms.

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The surrender includes Beauregard, Hardee and Hoke, besides a number of lesser lights too tedious to mention. Bragg has no command and is not included in the surrender, but is expected to avail himself of the privilege now accorded by coming in and embracing the provisions.

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Wade Hampton is also left out, and many rumors and speculations are afloat in consequence. It is well known that he was violently opposed to the first proposal of surrender by Johnston, and carried his opposition to the length of proclaiming Johnston a "coward," a "sneak," a "poltroon," and many other epithets. He absolutely refused to be a party to any agreement looking to an abandonment of the Southern cause, or to recognize the authority of any one to surrender him or his men. Shortly before the capitulation an escaped servant of more than ordinary intelligence, brought a report that Hampton had forced himself into Johnston's presence, provoked a quarrel, covered him with insulting reproaches, and that Johnston became infuriated and discharged several shots at him from a revolver, from the effects of which Hampton had just died. When asked some irrelevant question concerning Hampton, as one of the interviews between himself and Sherman, Johnston replying somewhat evasively, said in substance, that "he had got rid of Wade Hampton," or that "Wade Hampton would trouble us no more," or words to that effect. Hampton was not included in the capitulation for reasons unknown to outsiders, and probably to the military authorities, and nothing was said that would contradict the rumor of his death. A more probable theory is, that he has linked his fortunes still longer and further to Jeff Davis, with such portions of his cavalry command as remains faithful, he will escort the broken down politicians to some point from which he can escape from the country, and then bidding adieu to his comrades, will "leave his country for his country's good."

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LEE'S PAROLED MEN FRANKLY DEMORALIZED.

He stated that the paroled soldiers from Lee's army, as they returned homeward, were entailing suffering and distress on whole communities by their lawless manner of violently taking subsistence from poor and helpless persons. Left, as many of these men were, hundreds of miles from their homes, and without transportation or subsistence, they too often forgot the boundaries of right in ministering to their own necessities, and in many instances deliberately robbed every one they met of food, valuables and animals. For this reason Johnston intends, as far as practicable, to keep his paroled men together, and to march them to their State capitals and there disband them. Such portions of his army as move along the main thoroughfares will find sufficient stores to subsist them comfortably; but all who take unrequited and interior routes will have to depend upon the already impoverished inhabitants for support. His complaints of the conduct of Lee's paroled men are corroborated from many quarters. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them were separated from their commands by the evacuation of Petersburg, and never again rejoined them. A large proportion of these troops probably never intended to unite with the main force from the moment in which they found themselves cut off. They have been coming into our lines at Newbern in squads of scores and hundreds ever since Lee's capitulation.

MANY OF THEM LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON REACHING

their lines that the terms given Lee, and the troops immediately present, were extended to all of his command who chose to avail themselves of it, by coming in and giving up their arms. Three mornings ago a rebel colonel, commanding a detachment of these scattered troops, rode in to this place alone to ascertain the terms on which he would be permitted to surrender his men. Later in the day he marched his ragged and foot sore men inside of our lines.

FROM ALL THAT CAN BE LEARNED AT THIS TIME THE SURRENDER

of Forrest, Rosser and Mosby is rather improbable. They are of the Wade Hampton faction—the "never surrender" "last ditch" type of Southern cavaliers, whose ultimate hanging or expulsion from the country seems inevitable. The present is the last offer of political mercy or forgiveness. If this day of grace be missed away there can be no redemption in either of their cases.

THE TWO ARMIES MET AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER.

Youngsters will probably be surprised to learn that the two armies were nearly sixty miles apart at the time the capitulations were signed. General Sherman had moved a part of his army far beyond Raleigh before the truce between himself and Johnston was agreed upon. After the signing of the famous "memoranda" this was drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cav-

alry, which merely picked the line of country about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back towards Greensboro. The railroad between the two cities and armies was in running order all the time, and the opposing generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equidistant, where their interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery and other Southern cities, and Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Wilson, and begged General Sherman to put an immediate stop to his further devastation of the Southern country.

JEFF DAVIS' FUGIT.

Many contradictory and wholly unreliable reports concerning the whereabouts of Jeff Davis at certain times, have found their way into Northern journals. The last positive information of his movements is that Johnston replied on the 25th by asking an interview for the purpose of modifying the previous agreement and surrendering his army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement; but named the time and place where they would meet him. Johnston, in substance, accepted. They accordingly met in a small frame house, owned by a Mr. Bennett, near Durham station, about twenty-seven miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Sherman arrived on time, but an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro delayed his arrival several hours. He finally made his appearance, looking much the worse for the past two weeks' anxiety and trouble, but was straight-forward, outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for his capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled the preliminaries and terms.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

These were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as those extended to Lee, although, when published, they will probably not be expressed in precisely the same language. Their substance is, the cessation of all acts of hostility towards the United States